

From the available data, the following conclusions are drawn:

- 1) These cerambycids attack the Coast Redwood and develop in freshly cut or injured wood (especially in second-growth timber or in limbs?). The larvae first feed in the drying cambium and later in the sapwood, but eventually may bore deeply into the wood. They usually return nearly to the surface, just below the bark, to pupate. The species observed develop from egg to adult in one year.
- 2) They show specific preference for certain parts of the tree. *Semanotus* is found in the main trunk of second-growth trees, *Callidium pallidum* Van Dyke occurs in the branch-bearing part of the trunk and in the larger branches, while *sempervirens* and *Phymatodes nitidus* prefer the smaller branches and trees.
- 3) These species are less rare than previously supposed, and proved able to build up large populations under optimum conditions such as those afforded by the presence of a freshly cut tree at the time of oviposition.
- 4) *Opsimus quadrilineatus* Mann., previously associated only with *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (Lamb.) seems able to utilize *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb.) as a food supply.

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#### FURTHER NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF ZODION

(Diptera, Conopidae)

Since the publication of notes on the *Zodion fulvifrons* group, the author has visited the museums in the East and has examined many types. As a result, the following changes must be made:

*Zodion reclusum* Banks. The type has some reddish on the sides of the second abdominal segment not mentioned in the original description. There is also much yellowish on the other segments and therefore belongs under *fulvifrons* rather than as a synonym of *intermedium*.

*Sicus brevirostris* Coquillett (1902, Canad. Ent. 34:198—Mexico: Chihuahua: Sierra Madre). This species is a *Zodion*, the second segment of the proboscis noted by the describer being the labellae. The palpi are clubbed, two to two and one-half times the width of the proboscis; and the species does not seem to differ from *palpale*.

*Zodion bimacula* Curran. The type is an individual in which the distal portion of the proboscis is broken off. It is a specimen of *Occemyia loraria* Loew.—SIDNEY CAMRAS.